

Hashish Defense Is Turned Down

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — A Norman man's claim that he sold hashish to an undercover agent because he was afraid of him was rejected Tuesday by the state Court of Criminal Appeals.

John Earl Vetter was appealing a two-year sentence he received in Cleveland County District Court, but the state court affirmed the conviction and sentence.

Vetter testified at his trial that he sold some hashish to Bowman F. Upchurch Jr., but alleged entrapment. He also testified he sold Upchurch the hashish.

GOP Chairman's Goal Is Control Of Congress In '74

WASHINGTON (AP) — As head man in a party that carried 49 states in the presidential election but remained a congressional minority for the 10th straight time, Republican National Chairman George Bush has an obvious goal: GOP command of Congress after 1974.

In the month since he took over the GOP chairmanship, the handsome, 48-year-old New Englander-turned-Texan has moved to make that his committee's majority activity, with the congressional races the

principal focus for the next 21 months.

"The President, I think we'll all concede, did remarkably well and got votes from people who had never voted Republican before," Bush said in an interview.

"Now, our job is to see that some of those people that never voted Republican before they voted for Nixon will vote for other Republicans," he said.

Bush was picked for his job by Nixon in the wake of controversy over the way the President conducted the 1972 campaign. Bush moved from the

United Nations ambassadorship to replace Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., who was one of those complaining that the White House concentrated on the Nixon campaign to the neglect of other GOP candidates.

"Well, we can't relive the past," Bush said. "Now the President's interests and the party's interests directly coincide. He needs more Republicans in the House and more Republicans in the Senate."

To this end, Bush has moved to reorganize the party's political arm by:

- Balancing differing ideological viewpoints by naming Harry Dent, a South Carolina conservative, as party counsel; Rep. William Steiger, a Wisconsin moderate, as head of a commission on convention delegate selection rules; Janet Johnston, a California political ally of Gov. Ronald Reagan, as deputy chairman; and W. Pat Wilson, a Nashville investment banker representing the emerging Southern wing, as party finance chairman.
- Combining the party's fund-raising and spending operations under Wilson, who reports directly to him. This is an im-

portant part of Bush's effort to get financial aid to Republican candidates who need it.

—Promising to do what he can to provide additional financial support for the GOP governors, who have been particularly hard hit in the last two political years and are crying for help.

A major theater of operations will be the House and Senate Republican Campaign Committees.

Whatever differences other Republicans might have had with Nixon strategists last

year, Bush says they are in harmony now.

"Some say President Nixon is not interested in politics any more. ... That just couldn't be further from the truth," Bush added.

Acknowledging that the party has diverse elements that may be feuding by 1976, Bush says he will keep the GOP machinery neutral.

"I don't want it to appear that there's a bias toward a philosophy," Bush said. "The President puts a strong imprint on the party and out of this

imprint there will be major positions taken, and they will be defended and articulated by me and others here.

"But beyond that we're not going to try to divide the party by defining narrowly what a good Republican is, because a good Republican in New York might have a certain different slant on things than a good Republican in Texas or in Wisconsin or in California. ... We're going to stay out of the presidential thing in '76," Bush added.

"And if a man is appointed to party office from a state and there happens to be a potential presidential candidate from that state, I want it run so fairly that nobody's going to be able to conclude, 'Ah, this

proves the committee is going to be for Jones or Smith,' because it's not going to be."

Bush concedes that winning control of either house of Congress in 1974 is not going to be easy. He said both he and Democratic Chairman Robert Strauss, a fellow Texan, have their work cut out for them.

"I've got more difficulty than Strauss in the sense that we're dealing with smaller numbers of registered Republicans across the country," Bush said. "He's got an advantage on that. I've got an advantage because I think the presidency under Richard Nixon is a plus factor for the party. And I don't think the party is divided like the Democratic party."

FBI Wanted List Half Political Revolutionaries

FBI's list of most wanted fugitives has leveled off at 10, with more than half of them political revolutionaries, and there is no indication it will be expanded in the near future.

But there is no reason why it couldn't, should the need arise.

"We're not wedded to the number ten," said Jack E. Herington, the FBI spokesman. "We would like to keep it at 10. If it's necessary, we'll add names to the list."

The 23-year-old Ten Most Wanted Fugitives program first went over 10 in 1961 when hatchet-killer Richard Markette was put on the list. He was arrested the following day.

In late 1970, however, the

FBI list reached a record high with 16 people, nine of them sought for such crimes as sabotage and terrorism acts.

The current list, which was reduced to 10 last summer, contains the names of seven so-called political revolutionaries.

Herington said that the political fugitives have caused the investigative agency some problems because they may have fled the country to a sanctuary where the U.S. has no jurisdiction, such as Algeria.

Another problem, he said, is that the political fugitive doesn't travel in the same circles as the traditional bank robber or murderer whose apprehension built the reputation of accomplishment for the FBI.

"They move in a different culture," he said. "The political fugitive does not move in the normal underground system. It makes it more difficult for us."

On Feb. 17, 1972, Karleton Lewis Armstrong, one of four men wanted in connection with a fatal bombing on the University of Wisconsin campus, was captured by Canadian police in Toronto.

Only one other person on the then-list of 12 was apprehended during the year—Byron J. Rice who had been charged with the murder of an armored car guard. He surrendered to FBI agents in Chicago last Aug. 1.

There have been 317 persons put on the most wanted fugitive list since its inception in 1950

and 295 have been apprehended. Twelve others, including two last year, were taken off because they either were believed dead or the charges were dropped against them.

The "process dismissed" action is the only way a person's name can be removed from the list once it is put on.

Acting FBI director L. Patrick Gray III, and J. Edgar Hoover before him, decides what fugitives are placed on the Top Ten list after receiving recommendations from the field.

Hoover personally ordered the list to be expanded in 1961 and 1970 because he thought it was of utmost importance that

the fugitives be caught.

Asked about the criticism that the FBI puts the name of fugitives they are about to capture on the list, Herington replied that the charge was ridiculous.

"There hasn't been a single case like that," he said. "We don't get any extra points for a top 10 fugitive. If we can catch a fugitive, we'll catch him."

He said there have been quick arrests because the program works.

"The method has been effective because we have apprehended fugitives after he has been on the list for only 24 or 48 hours," he said. "But somebody may see his picture in the

paper or on television and spot him on the street. That person will call the FBI and we are then able to move rapidly."

The newest addition to the Top Ten list is Mace Brown, a convicted hired assassin who participated in an escape from the District of Columbia jail last fall. He was put on last Oct. 20.

Charles Lee Herron, one of five men allegedly involved in the slaying of one police officer and the critical wounding of another in Nashville, Tenn., on Jan. 16, 1968, was placed on the list on Feb. 9, 1968, and has been on the longest.

The others are Benjamin H.

Paddock, who escaped from a federal prison in Texas while serving a 20-year sentence; Cameron D. Bishop, charged with sabotage in the dynamiting of Colorado power transmission towers;

Also, Dwight A. Armstrong, Leo Burt and David Fine, all wanted in the University of Wisconsin bombing; Bernardine Dohrn, a self-described revolutionary Communist and leader of the Weatherman; and Susan E. Saxe and Katherine Ann Power, reputed members of a radical, revolutionary group dedicated to attacking the United States military system and undermining police powers.

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Total Farm Picture Will Change In The Future

WASHINGTON (AP) — A dozen years from now, according to Agriculture Department experts, about 60 per cent of the nation's food and fiber will be produced on 168,000 super-farms having annual sales of at least \$100,000 each.

The total farm picture also will continue changing, says John E. Lee Jr., farm production economist. By 1985 there will be about 2.1 million farms, compared with approximately 2.9 million now.

Of the total, he said, an estimated 830,000 including the super-farms will produce about 90 per cent of the food and fiber. The total includes farms which are expected to market at least \$20,000 worth of products a year.

"But there will still be about one million places where some products are produced but which are operated by people who receive the major share of their income from off-farm sources," he said.

Lee's projections were included in a speech made Wednesday at the annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference here.

The super-farms—those having sales of \$100,000 or more—have been increasing steadily. In 1964 there were about 31,000 in that sales category. By 1971, there were 63,000 such farms, according to USDA.

In other words, by 1985, super-farms are expected to be nearly triple their present number.

Lee said that the present method of defining a farm by the Bureau of the Census does not tell the full number story.

In 1971, he said, of 2.9 million farms only 1.5 million were inventoried as having "farm operators and managers" which indicates farming for those was a full-time occupation.

"The remaining 1.4 million operators of farms are classified in other occupations because of their off-farm employment," he said.

The Bureau of Census is considering a proposal to reshape the definition of a farm, an action critics say would wipe out more than half the farmers in government statistical book-keeping.

Under the present definition, a "farm" can be as small as 10 acres if it has product sales of at least \$50 per year. If the place is less than 10 acres it still could be a farm on census rolls if sales are at least \$250.

In a report this week, the

Agriculture Department has adopted new grading standards which will identify for the first time in supermarkets beef from young bulls and that from old males.

Officials said Wednesday that beginning July 1 the revised standards will enable young bulls to be identified as "bull-ock" when graded by federal inspectors. That will put bull-ock meat on the same grading standard as steer beef, the department said.

A spokesman said the new rule limits the bullock designation to animals no older than 24 months. But young bulls mature rapidly and most are expected to be marketed at weights reached at between 14 and 18 months, he said.

Scientists have known for some time that bulls gain more rapidly than steers but do not attain the fat "marbling" in their meat necessary to grade high on the federal scale, such as prime, choice and good.

Careful management, including grain feeding at an early age, can produce choice-grade young bulls for the bullock meat market, officials say.

Accountability Project—a foundation-financed watchdog group—said that the proposed definition of a farm would exclude those with sales of less than \$5,000 a year.

"That cutoff would eliminate 56 per cent of the farms in America," the report said.

"For political purposes, that cutoff also would cause farm income statistics to skyrocket from about \$5,500 per farm to over \$10,000 per farm."

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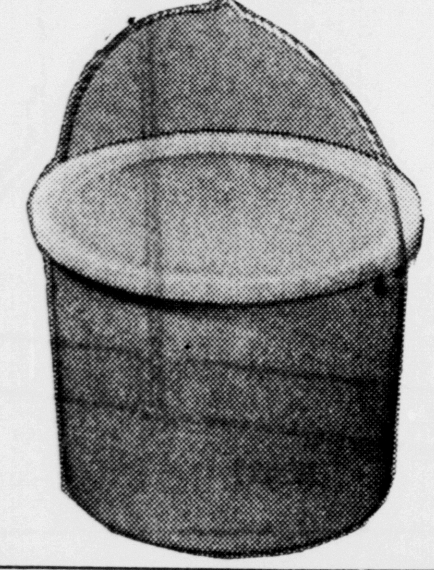
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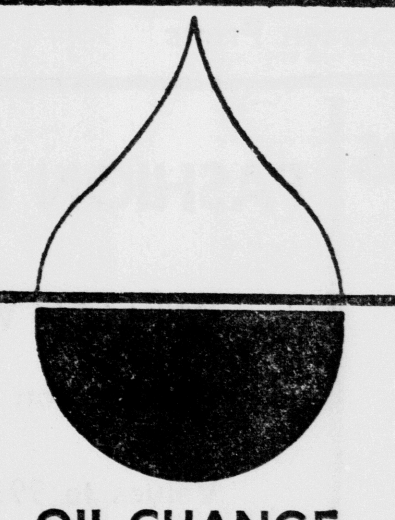
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